

Raleigh Tribune.

Vol. I.—No. 58.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1897.

\$6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

FITZSIMMONS WINS THE FIGHT

He Used the Former Champion Up in Exactly Fourteen Rounds.

THE BATTLE IN DETAIL

Advantage in Favor of Corbett at First.

FIGHTING WAS FAST AND FURIOUS

FITZSIMMONS' STAYING QUALITIES WON THE FIGHT.

A Blow Under the Heart in the Fourteenth Round Did the Business for Corbett and Made Fitzsimmons Champion of the World.

Carson, Nev., March 17.—After two years of doubt and vexatious postponements, the heavy-weight championship of the world was decided beyond cavil, when Robert Fitzsimmons sent James J. Corbett helpless to his knees with a left-hand blow under the heart after one minute and forty-five seconds in the fourteenth round of their battle in the arena here this afternoon.

The great contest was won in the simplest manner and the knock-out was the result of one unwary move on the part of Corbett. After the first minute of the fourteenth round had been spent in a few harmless clinches and counters, Fitzsimmons made a fake lead with his right for the jaw. It was a simple ruse, but it caught the Californian napping. Instead of keeping his body inclined forward and throwing his back head just a trifle to allow the blow which was of the very slightest kind, to slip by, Corbett contemptuously bent his head and chest backward, and thus protruded his abdomen. Fitzsimmons's small eyes flashed, and his lightning hand worked convulsively of his advantage. Drawing back his left he brought it up with terrible force, the fore-arm rigid, and at right angles to the upper arm. With the full power of his wonderful driving muscles brought into play, the Australian fairly ripped the blow up the pit of Corbett's stomach at a point just under the heart. Corbett was lifted clean off his feet, as he pitched forward. Fitzsimmons shot his right up and around, catching Jim on the jaw and accelerating his downward fall. Corbett sank on his left knee, and with his outstretched right, grasped the ropes for support. His left arm worked convulsively up and down while his face was twitching with an expression of the greatest agony. Referee Siler threw up his hands on the call of ten and left the ring. There were some cries of "foul" when the referee declared Corbett out, but they were unheeded by anybody, as the battle was won fairly and squarely.

The defeat nearly drove Corbett wild. When he was able to feel his feet, after his seconds had helped him to his corner, he broke away from them and rushed at Fitzsimmons, who had not left the ring. A scene of dreadful confusion ensued. The ring was crowded with an excited mob, but Corbett burst through them and struck at Fitzsimmons. The Australian kept his arms by his sides, and with a great deal of generosity, made allowance for Corbett's half-demented condition. Bob merely ducked under the blow, and when Corbett clinched with him, and struck him a feeble blow on the ear, the champion only smiled. It was with great difficulty that Billy Brady and the seconds succeeded in quieting Corbett down and getting him back to the dressing-room.

The fight was clean and speedy. It demonstrated two facts—that Corbett is the cleverest boxer of his weight in the world, and that Fitzsimmons is able to hit him. The Californian boy smothered the Cornishman with left jabs in the face, and right and left body blows. Fitzsimmons' most effective attack was a semi-fake left swing, followed with a quick half arm hook. The first time he tried it, which was in the third round, Jim threw back his head from the fake, coming forward for a counter, when he thought Fitzsimmons' glove was comfortably past his jaw. Quick as a flash, Bob doubled back and barely missed Jim's jaw with the hook. Corbett's smile died away for an instant, and he took no more chances on countering on that particular form of lead afterwards.

The battle, as predicted, was fought on purely scientific and almost new principles. Neither of them took any advantage of the privileges allowed them under the London prize-ring rules, and there was very little hitting in clinches. Corbett made no attempt to bring around his right in breaking away, probably because Fitzsimmons held up his elbows too high. Jim's only effort in the way of a parrying shot, was a full right uppercut, which he brought around very clumsily, and failed to land by at least a foot every time he tried. He did get in one good uppercut in the fourth round, splitting Bob's upper lip and starting the blood in a thick stream. Several times the men clinched and parted with both hands

up. Frequently Bob worked Jim into a corner and reached for him right and left, with blows that would win any championship battle if they had landed. Fitzsimmons, himself, admitted that Corbett shuffled and side-stepped his way to safety in a manner which simply dazed him.

"I never saw such a clever man in my life," said Fitzsimmons this evening. "He got away from me time and again, when I thought I had him dead to rights. I knew I could wear him out, so I kept coming right along until my opportunity arrived. He was weak in the last round, and all his cleverness could not keep him out of that left punch under the heart. The only blow that really worried me was the one which split my lip. The others I never felt. He fought fair, and hereafter, he may have my respects if he continues to merit it."

Corbett's version of his own Waterloo did not vary greatly from Fitzsimmons'. "I made a mistake in not keeping away," was the way he put it. "Fitzsimmons, I knew to be a terrific puncher, but I never calculated on his being able to reach me. If the sixth round had lasted ten seconds longer, I would have landed him to a certainty. His nose was clogged with blood, and his legs were wobbling. The gong sounded just as I was about to plug him with my right and end the battle. He recuperated wonderfully, and I stayed away from him until I thought I was safe for another drubbing at short range. My neglect in not standing off when he tapped me on the cheek in the fourteenth round, lost me the championship. That heart punch simply choked me up. I could not breathe or move for fifteen seconds and it was several minutes before I realized that I had committed a breach of etiquette in trying to follow up my opponent after he put me out. I meant it when I said I would be his friend hereafter. He whipped me fair and square, but I don't think he is the best man yet, and we will have another go if we bring him into the ring."

Round One.—Time-keeper Muldoon pulled on the gong string at 12:08 o'clock. The men faced each other. Corbett with his back to the sun and Fitzsimmons blinking slightly as the bright rays struck him full in the face. Corbett danced around lightly on his toes. Fitzsimmons covering his ground more slowly. Both were cautious and smiling. They feinted for an opening. Fitzsimmons forced his man into a corner and was the first to lead with a left swing, which missed Jim's head. Corbett's right hand came up to his forehead. The Californian did not land in his first attempt. More leading at long range followed. Fitzsimmons forced Corbett into a rally and uppercut him lightly in the clinch. Corbett shot a light left on the body and broke away, clearing Fitzsimmons' swinging left, but missed. A hard exchange of lefts followed, in which the Australian got a little the worst of it. Fitzsimmons then adopted aggressive tactics and rushed Corbett to his own corner, but Jim got out of danger and sent a heavy right to the body as he slipped away. Fitzsimmons put a hard left over the heart and Jim swung wildly with his left, but landed his right on Fitzsimmons' wind. Corbett ran into a clinch, but they quickly broke clean. Fitzsimmons was still forcing matters, but a hard left swing put him on the defensive. Jim swung his left on the heart, and they came together. On the breakaway Bob sent a vicious left uppercut to the jaw. A clinch followed and the men broke without a blow as the gong sounded.

Round Two.—Fitzsimmons opened with a left swing, but missed his mark. They came to a clinch and were rather slow in breaking away. A vicious left from Fitzsimmons just grazed Corbett's breast and again they were inclined to hug in the clinch. After the breakaway Jim sent in a neat left on the face and a right on the body, dancing away without a return. Fitzsimmons again forced Jim into his corner, swinging right and left for the body, but Jim's fast foot work took him out of reach. Fitzsimmons came into a clinch and in the breakaway got a stiff left uppercut. Bob swung wildly right and left. Long range sparring in which Corbett did most of the leading. Fitzsimmons put a left on the ribs and repeated the blow a moment later. Fitzsimmons smiled and tried to corner Jim who dodged quickly out of reach and came back with a left on the face. Another left on the stomach brought the pound to a stop and the men in a clinch. It was clearly Corbett's on points.

Round Three.—Jim opened with a rush and sent a left jab hard on the wind. Fitzsimmons did not like it and tried to rush in return, but was held with right and left. Jim stopped another left lead for the heart and countered smartly on the stomach. Corbett put a left on the wind and a right on the side of the head. Bob's stomach showed a red blotch where the Californian's left struck. Bob took a hand in the forcing and lashed out wildly, missing with both hands. After a little long range work Jim shot right and left on the body and Bob came into a clinch and landed his right on the ear before they separated. Corbett shot a terrible right on Bob's side and followed with a fast left on the wind. Both men were getting carefully and cleanly out of clinches. Bob's left reached the wind, but Corbett swung right on the jaw in the clinch that followed. Then Jim put his left on the body, and as Bob came into clinch, Jim piled two stiff rights on the wind and followed up with another on the body. Fitzsimmons landed a nice left on the jaw after missing the right lead for the stomach. The clinch followed and Bob got in a straight

drive on the wind. A little hugging followed and for the first time the referee came in between the men and broke them. Before the bell sounded a cessation. Fitzsimmons put a neat right on the body and swung his left to the jaw and the honors were fairly even.

Round Four.—Jim again led off with a left, which failed to land, and they clinched and broke clean. Bob tried with right lead for the head, but missed and Corbett put a sharp right punch on the body and in the clinch swung his right to the jaw. Bob was determined but slow. Corbett commenced to make things pretty lively, but they clinched three times without a blow being struck. A light left-swing on the jaw from Corbett was returned with interest by Fitzsimmons as far as intention went, but Bob's right and left missed the mark by a few inches. Corbett landed two heavy rights on the wind, and put a straight left flush in the face. Then Jim planted his right under Bob's ear and easily escaped a right and left. Jim sent his right to the wind, and Bob clinched, taking an upper cut on the chin before the break. Corbett seemed to bring Fitzsimmons in clinches as if to save his strength. Fitzsimmons shot out his left with terrific force on the wind, and swung a vicious right for the jaw, which was short. Corbett's left landed on the stomach, and he repeated the dose a second later. He swung, missing right and left, and his third plan he sent his right to the stomach, and followed up with two swift lefts on the jaw. Corbett was on the aggressive now, and after missing a left for the head, he sent his right across on the stomach. Time was called with the men clinched and smiling in each others faces.

Round Five.—Jim swung a hard left on the jaw, which made Fitzsimmons groggy, and the Australian tried to corner his rival, but Jim was too fast and got away, sending a left on the jaw as he skipped back. Bob was not grinning quite so much now. Jim was a bit wild with the right at the stomach, but he missed, and in the second he landed viciously on the wind. They exchanged hard right body blows, and then Corbett landed with both hands, his right finding the body and his left the jaw. In the clinch he uppercut Fitzsimmons, and the latter returned the compliment, but in the clinch on the jaw Corbett sent in two right-hand body punches, and they clinched. After they stepped back, Jim's right reached the wind, but Bob countered with a jolt under the chin. A left jab from the Californian made Fitzsimmons' mouth bleed, and a howl of joy went up from Corbett's admirers. The Californian's right landed at the sight of blood. This seemed to nerve Jim, and he came in with a vicious right and left on both sides of Fitzsimmons' head. Fitzsimmons came back with a right swing, which caught Corbett just above the ear, and the Californian clinched. They stepped back on the word from the referee, and then Jim put a heavy left on the jaw to which Bob had no return. A right on the body and a stiff left on the jaw flush on the face, made the claret flow freely from Fitzsimmons' nose and mouth, and he appeared a little rattled. Jim went on doing his work, and he supplemented a right and left on the jaw, with a half-arm punch, which was just enough behind the point of Fitzsimmons' jaw to minimize the danger. Corbett showed much more confidence, and shifted his attack from body to jaw. Four times before the bell rang, Jim's right and left landed lightly on the point of attack, and as the bell rang, he uppercut Fitzsimmons in a clinch.

Round Six.—Fitzsimmons opened the round with a right and left swing for the jaw, which were both short. The fast Australian seemed to grow very vicious at his failure, and he rushed at Jim and huffed him hard, attempting to wrestle him against the ropes.

Referee Siler quickly noticed the roughing, and cautioned Fitzsimmons. The caution seemed to have the desired effect, for in the clinches, which followed, Bob was much more cautious. Corbett landed a light left on the face, and Bob came back with his right on the body lightly, but missed a terrific left swing for the jaw. They clinched, and Bob caught Corbett a hard clip with the right on the side of the head on the breakaway. Corbett sent in a neat on the side of the face, and a right on the body, and came again with a right on the ear and a left on the mouth and nose, which started the blood afresh. Encouraged by his seconds and the shouts of his friends in the arena, Corbett followed his man all over the ring, jabbing him hard, and he rushed at Jim and huffed him hard, attempting to wrestle him against the ropes. While he clung on, Corbett uppercut him in the wind, and pasted a right and left on the jaw, and forced Fitzsimmons into his corner. Fitzsimmons came back at him, however, and the fighting that ensued was fast and furious, both men being covered with blood. Jim sent a hard right to the jaw, and swung his left, catching Fitzsimmons under the ear and bringing him to his knees. The Australian remained down until Siler called nine, and then got to his feet. Jim rushed in on both sides of the face. Fitzsimmons kept away for a time, and recovered easily, showing his wonderful recuperative abilities. He was slow, however, and kept clinching. Jim uppercut him repeatedly in the clinches, and swung right and left three or four times, but he missed. Fitzsimmons appeared very groggy, but Jim lacked strength to get in the deciding blow.

In a clinch, Jim took a short arm punch on the nose from the Australian who had recovered wonderfully. A couple of jolts on the wind before the bell rang weakened Jim. As Fitzsimmons went to his corner he heard his wife say something about blood on his face. He turned quickly and said: "Never mind the blood; I've got him licked."

Round Seven.—Fitzsimmons came up looking fresh and stood his ground. Corbett, however, was the first to lead with a left on the jaw and a right on

(Continued on fifth page.)

ARBITRATION TREATY

The Senate Committee Orders a Favorable Report.

SOME AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED

CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVES TO BE OBSERVED.

President to Name Jurists for Arbitrators—Senate to Decide What Matters Shall be Submitted to Arbitration.

Washington, March 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations spent two hours this morning in the consideration of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, and then ordered a favorable report to be made to the Senate to-morrow, with amendments in line with those indicated in these dispatches heretofore.

The amendments are administrative only in character. The scope of the treaty has not been touched. Much of the public criticism against the action of the committee during the last session was due to the alleged fact that the committee had emasculated the convention and made it practically a mere shell.

The amendment to the first article, that no question relative to the foreign or domestic policy of either party should be included, which was previously given such prominence, has disappeared entirely. The same result is reached, however, in a very different manner.

The designation of King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, as the umpire, has been stricken out, as has been all reference to the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States as members of the Tribunal, established under the treaty. In place of this designation, it is stipulated that "Jurists of repute" shall be named by the President, to act as such arbitrators. The chief amendment to the convention, however, is in the clause which provides for the extension of the time for the submission of the whole treaty-making power in deciding what question shall be submitted to arbitration. This provision will make it necessary for the President to submit to the Senate for its approval all questions intended to be submitted to the Arbitral Court. The committee have acted in the belief that it has only reserved to this government the identical power reserved by Great Britain, which, under the treaty, decides through its premier what questions shall be arbitrated.

The British form of government, one man alone, the Premier, acting in the name of the nation, is the sole treaty-making power of that nation. There is, under this general treaty, no delegation of the universal rule of the British Government and reason, thus, the Senate Committee sees no reason why there should be any change in the practices—based upon the stipulations of the written Constitution—that have governed such questions with us since the foundation of our government. In other words, the powers are made equal and the subsequent proceedings under the treaty, after it shall have been ratified, shall be according to the laws of the respective governments of the contracting parties.

It is needless to point out that under the treaty as thus amended, no argument can consistently be advanced that Senate is relinquishing any of the prerogatives given it by the Constitution. It will, by ratifying this treaty, endorse and subscribe to the doctrine of universal arbitration to which the United States stands pledged, and then leave all questions as to details connected with the submission of specific subjects to the constituted authorities of both countries.

Acting Chairman Davis will urge as speedy action in the Senate as possible. It is quite likely that much of the time during the next two weeks will be spent in executive session.

Pending the arrival of the tariff bill in the Senate, the treaty will be discussed together with the consideration of presidential nominations, and it is the confident expectation of the committee that it will be able to have this convention out of the way by the first of April.

TARIFF BILL NEARLY READY.

Amended in Committee and to be Reported Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The tariff bill will be reported to the House on Friday of this week. This was the conclusion reached by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee at their meeting today. The bill, as amended, will be reported upon was in transferring all asphalt and bitumen to the dutiable list. Some crude forms of these articles are now on the free list. The rate was fixed at one dollar and fifty cents a ton on asphalt not dried and not advanced in any way. A duty of three dollars a ton was placed on asphalt in its more advanced stages. The purpose of placing asphalt on the dutiable list was principally because more revenue was needed and for the further reason that all the importations are controlled by one company which the committee understood is receiving a large figure from the sale of the commodity. Several hours were spent in making verbal amendments to the bill and correcting the phraseology. There will be a meeting of the full committee tomorrow.

OLD DIRECTORS CONSULT.

James S. Manning and Judge Burwell Authorized to Answer.

Charlotte, N. C., March 17.—All the old directors of the North Carolina Railway Company met in the city today for the purpose of consulting together in regard to the action brought by the Southern Railway Company against the North Carolina Railroad Company and the individual directors of that company. These were the directors appointed under Democratic administration. The present Governor, D. L. Russell, Rep., has removed them, although he has never made public the names of their successors.

The bill filed by the Southern Railway Company was read and discussed, and J. S. Manning and Judge A. Burwell were authorized to answer the same on the part of the directors. The matter will be heard before Judge Simonton at Greensboro on the 6th of April.

A SECRETARY'S DEFALCATION.

The Virginia Mutual Assurance Society Robbed of \$35,000.

Richmond, Va., March 17.—The Board of Directors of the old Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, make public this afternoon a defalcation of some \$35,000 as the result of the examination of the books of the Association by an expert book-keeper.

Mr. F. D. Stegar, the assistant secretary, in whose accounts the defalcation occurs, was sent for to explain the matter, but did not appear, and is said to have left the city. All the securities of the corporation, which is one of the oldest and strongest in the State, are intact, the loss being on collections.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETS

BUT THE N. C. RAILROAD DIRECTORS WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

Extension of Old State Bonds Considered—Councilman Says the Governor is Playing Hide and Seek.

There was another brief called session of the Governor's Council yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. However, the North Carolina Railroad lease question was not discussed. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare for the extension of the time for a large sum of State bonds as provided for by the recent session of the Legislature. These bonds have been due and the State has been anxious to cancel them for the past seventeen years, but many of the holders have not yet presented their holdings for cancellation. During this time the Legislature have been extending the time for their expiration from session to session.

There now seems to be a sentiment among the Governor's Council against further extension of time. They claim that it is the duty of the holders of these bonds to present them and receive new ones in their stead without further delay.

Aside from the bond question there was no business before the council, and the session was of only a few minutes' duration.

Tribune reporter asked a prominent member of the council last night as to the status of the North Carolina Railroad director question in the council, and was told that the matter was entirely settled so far as the council was concerned.

It appears that the council has consented to the appointment of certain men as directors and the Governor is taking his own good time to announce them. Several members of the council have acknowledged the correctness of the recent partial list of the directors selected; but the names of the remaining two directors and the proxy they decline to supply. One councilman said that he supposed the Governor was playing hide and seek with the Southern railroad and the United States Supreme Court.

Cretan Situation More Serious.

Canea, March 17.—The Admirals commanding the foreign warships in Cretan waters, have issued a proclamation announcing the conditions under which an autonomous administration will be granted to Crete. The situation here is becoming more serious as each day passes, owing to the presence of ten thousand refugees who are receiving rations from the government, which will necessarily be stopped in a few days. The condition of affairs at Retimo is similar, and at Candia the situation is worse.

Six Turkish soldiers were killed, and 25 were wounded in the six hours fighting, which occurred yesterday outside of Candia.

Arrested for Filibustering.

New York, March 17.—George Mowbray was arrested to-day on a charge of having aided and abetted a filibustering expedition to Cuba, which left Baltimore on the steamship Woodall in June, 1895.

He was arraigned before a United States Commissioner and held in \$2,500 bail for examination Friday morning.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The total collections of internal revenue for the month of February last were \$10,729,016, an increase of \$42,884 over February, 1896. The collections from July 1st, 1896, to and including February last, were \$38,909,085 against \$38,813,370 for the corresponding period of 1895-'96, an increase for the period ended February last of \$77,715.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, March 17.—Virginia: Rain, probably clearing in the afternoon; warmer; southerly winds.

North Carolina: Local showers; warmer; easterly to southerly winds.

South Carolina: Local showers, followed by clearing weather; warmer in northern portion; easterly winds.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

Practically Settled in Favor of Chairman Holton.

THE JUDGESHIP STILL REMAINS OPEN

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINIANS AT THE CAPITOL.

Only One Man Who Does Not Want an Office—Pritchard's Committee Room "Inter-State Republican Headquarters."

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—At the morning conference today between Senator Pritchard and Representatives Pearson, Linney and White, State Chairman Holton was unanimously recommended for the District attorneyship of the Western district, and this may be accepted as equivalent to appointment. Another conference was held in the afternoon, when it was agreed to defer final action on the marshals until tomorrow.

The Judgeship of the Eastern district was not considered in conference today, but the matter was brought to the Attorney General's attention by Senator Pritchard this afternoon. It was then decided that some disposition of the matter would be made this week. The Attorney General observed incidentally that Mr. Price had filed very strong endorsements.

Senator Pritchard's committee room is known as the Inter State Republican headquarters. The gathering there at noon today suggested to Lieutenant Governor Reynolds a call of the State Senate, and to some one else it was suggestive of the Federal Court at Asheville and Greensboro. Among those present were: H. A. Gudger, P. A. Cummings and Major W. W. Rollins, of Buncombe; W. P. Ormsby, John A. Schultz, of Forsyth; Col. Charles A. Cook, of Warren; H. S. Anderson, M. G. Farmer and A. B. Freeman, of Henderson; D. A. Shoof and J. T. Cramer, of Davidson; Milton McNeill, of Wilkes; W. H. Odum, of Anson; Thomas S. Rollins, of Madison; A. L. Byrd, of Harnett; E. W. Hallyburton, of Burke; F. P. Axley and J. W. C. Long, of Iredell; J. A. Smith, of Bessemer City; J. B. Fortune, of Cleveland; Judge E. W. Timberlake, of Franklin; J. E. Bessap, of Washington; G. S. Bradshaw, of Randolph; A. C. Lehman, of Raleigh; District Attorney R. B. Glenn, Geo. W. Candler, of Jackson; J. M. Moody, of Haywood; State Chairman Holton and Lieutenant Governor Reynolds; J. W. Flannigan, of Alamance; Sam Holton, of Durham; J. D. Albright, of Catawba Co.; Bill Teague, of Alexander; A. A. Wilson, of Gaston, and E. A. Aiken, of Transylvania. Among the prominent colored Republicans present were: John Dancy, Geo. Scurlock, Dr. J. E. Sheppard and John Williamson.

"I am the only man in this multitude of people," said Mr. Freeman, of Henderson, to The Tribune, "who is not an applicant for any Government position." He observed incidentally that The Tribune is the best and most popular daily in the State.

Mr. Flannigan, of Alamance, said he stood for the same great principles advocated by "Flannigan, of Texas," in the Chicago National Republican convention years ago.

"I have just completed my papers," said Mr. Dancy, "today, and tomorrow will be submitted to the President by Senator Pritchard. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and a large delegation of influential colored people will accompany the Senator, and I feel that I am a winner."

Adjutant General Cowles and Col. Eugene Harrell, of the State Guard, arrived last night.

Sam Bradshaw is happy tonight. In addition to other successes he won a pile on Fitzsimmons.

Rev. Baylus Cade is here urging the appointment of Judge Timberlake to the vacancy in the Eastern Judicial District.

J. B. H.

First Catholic in the Cabinet.

Rome, March 17.—The Observatore Romano, a papal organ, publishes an article upon the nomination of Hon. Joseph McKenna as Attorney General in the Cabinet of President McKinley, in which the paper makes the claim that McKenna is the first Catholic who has been nominated a Cabinet Minister of the United States since the foundation of the American republic.

The Pope to-day gave an audience to ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

The Most Ancient Mystery of the Cabirs.

ODD FELLOWS' REUNION AND BANQUET

VERITABLE "FEAST OF REASON AND FLOW OF SOUL."

Daughters of Rebekah—Knights of Pythias—Masonic—Jr. O. U. A. M.—Paragraphs.

It is a notable fact that the most important events in the world have been brought to pass by enthusiasts. If they have not lived to see the full fruition of their labors, their mantle has fallen upon other shoulders broad enough and strong enough to bear the burden of accomplishment.

Christ was an enthusiast, Mahomet was an enthusiast, and so was Gaudama—the result: Systems of religion that control each distinctly, the peoples of three great sections of the globe.

It is good reading that they left followers so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of their respective masters that the systems they founded have been perpetuated until the present century sees them stronger and more powerful, and fuller of the elements that control the destinies of men and nations, than could have been dreamed by the founders, or at least two of them.

Who the founder or founders of Fraternities could have been, the most careful and painstaking antiquarian has, so far, failed to discover. That a degree of enthusiasm entered into their work goes without saying when we realize that Fraternities are established in part of the habitable globe; that the world is made better by their influence; that the brotherhood of man is more distinctly recognized; that the fatherhood of God acknowledged more generally.

Research in to the dusty archives of past ages, however, has demonstrated the fact that Egypt, ancient mother of art and science, likewise, gave birth to Fraternities, in the form of Mystic Societies. That this is true is borne out by the fact that the educated of that empire were strongly infused by mysticism, brought about mainly, if not wholly, by assiduous study of the occult sciences. Legend places the date of the institution of these Mystics at about two thousand years before Christ, which period would ante-date the reigns of the Shepherd Kings, or, properly, the Pharaonic dynasties.

The most ancient Order seems to be that of the Mysteries of Cabiri, the name itself a mystery, which was perpetuated in the Eleusinian Mystery, which took its name from the city of Eleusis. These had their day, passed out, giving place to other great Orders not possessing so much the elements of occultism. From Egypt into Greece they were introduced by King Erechtheus. There they took on somewhat the character of mysteries of the Cabiri. From Greece they penetrated into other countries of the Orient, and thence into the Norse countries, thence among what are now known as the Teutonic peoples.

In a greatly modified form Secret Orders penetrated into England about the year 1357. It seems, though, what might be called a distinctively Church Society—with some of the more modern fraternal principles and practices incorporated—was established in England as early as 1218. This Order, later, was swallowed up in church dissensions.

Fraternal Orders began to be numerous in England in the last century, as also upon the continent, and during little from the orders of the present day in this country.

It is not within the scope of this article to go into detail in regard to the great Orders existing, but it is written merely as an introduction to other articles along the same line, and to follow in close order.

No organization for good that ever existed escaped opposition, even condemnation, and that, too, in many instances, from well-meaning people—and the reason for this is, as we take it, that men are prone to condemn that which they least understand. If Christianity is not exempt from opposition, how can we expect that Fraternal Orders, the handmaidens of Christianity, to escape. To such an extent is this opposition carried that there are many who will strive by every argument of reproach and ridicule to cause others to be like-minded as themselves, and too often succeed in influencing the timid, or those who do not care to investigate as to the merit and value of these organizations, to shun them as the enemies of morality.

A. F. and A. M.
Hiram Lodge, on Monday night enjoyed a sociable kind of time at Dugli's. There were good things to eat, good things were said, a good time was had, and all returned to their respective homes in a good humor.

Freemasonry is essentially a philanthropic, philosophic and progressive Institution. Its aim, the search for truth, the study of the arts and sciences, and the practice of morality, and charity. A belief in the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul are prerequisites.

Some thirty years ago the percentage of Templars to Master Masons was five, it is now considerably over four per cent. The totals are thus calculated, based upon actual returns, 1896: Master Masons, 781,670; R. A. Comps., 200,000; Kt. Templars, 111,894. These are most extraordinary and suggestive totals, for during the period named—less than thirty years—the Craft in North America has increased from 482,555 to 781,670; the Royal Arch from 96,275 to some 200,000 (quite double); and Knight Templary from 25,844 to 111,894 (more than four times), thus proving the ever extending character of this chivalric society.

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina says that a candidate once rejected by a Lodge is perpetually the material of that Lodge, and its claim to him can never be surrendered. The Tyler hopes this is specified in the blank furnished the applicant. It is only fair that the applicant should know that "he who enters here leaves all hope behind."

HIS MOTHER'S TRUE DREAM.

The American Tyler.

One of the most interesting stories told about Gen. and Bro. Ely S. Parker, the famous Tonawanda Indian, says the Batavia Daily News, is the remarkable fulfillment of an Indian dream prophecy uttered in regard to him. About four months before his birth his mother had a strange dream. In her vision she was on the farm of Judge Erastus Granger, of Buffalo, who was at that time Indian agent for western New York, and whose property was a site of the camping ground of the ancient Iroquois. She dreamed that it was winter and a heavy snow was falling. Suddenly the sky opened, the clouds were swept back by an invisible hand and she beheld a rainbow that reached from the Tonawanda reservation to the Granger farm. Then the bow was suddenly broken in the middle of the sky. From the lower side of it hung signs in the English language, similar to those she had seen over shop doors in Buffalo. The dream troubled her and she called upon the wise man of her nation to interpret it. In response he uttered the following prophecy: "A son will be born to you who will be distinguished in his nation as a peacemaker. He will become a white man as well as an Indian, with great learning. He will be a warrior for the pale faces. He will be a wise white man, but will never desert his people nor lay down his horns (his title as a sachem) as a great Iroquois chief. His name will reach from the east to the west—the north to the south, as great among his Indian family and the pale faces. His sun will rise on the Indian land and will set on the white man's land. Yet the ancient land of his ancestors will fold him in death." The prophecy was fulfilled in every particular. Gen. Parker died on white man's land at Fairfield, Conn., but his body has been recently reinterred in Forest Lawn cemetery, in Buffalo, on a spot which was once a part of the Granger farm and "the ancient land of his ancestors."

J. R. O. U. A. M.
From the Report of State Council Secretary we learn that the condition of the Order in this State, while not all that is hoped for, still presents very healthy features. There are sixteen lodges in working order, with a total membership in the State of 942. The financial statement shows \$943 in excess of expenditures.

The principal part of the gain made last year was by initiation, which is good proof that all the councils in the State are in good condition and inspired with the will to work under the banner of Virtue, Liberty and Patriotism, for the spread of the distinctive principles of their Order, which are educators and an inspiration to good citizenship.

The Order has an insurance branch attached to which the Councils belong as a body—the dues of 50 cents a month, covering an insurance of \$250, sick benefits of \$4 per week, and a burial fund of \$50.

Three Councils have been organized since meeting of State Council, three weeks ago.

PARAGRAPHS.
"Well, everything is working along smoothly. I believe—nothing of public interest anyhow." Is a sample of the answers we have received this week to our oft repeated query, "Any Lodge news?" Except in one instance, where we asked "Know anything?" "No, and don't want to." We didn't know he had made up his mind that his order wasn't any good, and he intended to go out on non-payment of dues. This he told us afterward.

I. O. O. F.

Tuesday night Seaton Gales, Manteo and Capitol Lodges had a reunion at the hall in Pullen building, where eloquent addresses were made by C. M. Busbee, Prof. Dinwiddie, C. F. Lumsden and others.

After the exercises at the hall, a banquet was given at the Central Hotel, where about seventy-five covers were laid.

We present below an excerpt of addresses at the Hall.

Prof. Dinwiddie spoke on "Fraternity."

When Christ was asked what was the greatest commandment, the gist of his reply was "Love the Lord thy God with all thine heart and thy neighbor as thyself." The three links of Odd Fellowship are like unto the Trinity—the center of the former, and God the center of the latter.

There is a sentiment abroad in the land to "keep all you have got and get all you can," but one must have a heart of love and be out of self to attain the chief end of man. Men cannot live in self and let their neighbors alone. Everybody is dependent upon those about them. It is the mission of Odd Fellowship to make man worthy of trust. If a brother strays from the path of rectitude Odd Fellows pull him back and put him upon a good footing.

Men who go about the world without brotherly love are not fit to associate with human beings. They should dwell only in the dark caverns of the bowels of the earth. If all men were imbued with Odd Fellowship, brotherly love, there would indeed be peace on earth and good will to men.

Bro. Busbee being somewhat indisposed excused himself with a few pertinent, but eloquent, remarks. It was a disappointment to the brethren, for much is always expected from the earnest and eloquent brother on such occasions. However, he aptly and eloquently introduced the other speakers.

Bro. C. F. Lumsden spoke on the "Importance of Attending Lodge Meetings." His remarks were eminently practical. He said, in substance:

The greatest good to humanity has come through meetings. Odd Fellows should attend all the meetings of their lodge. Don't start to the lodge and go somewhere else. Attend as Odd Fellows. Attend to promote your own and your brethren's happiness and for the benefit of your wife and children. Mr. McCracken says, to promote lodge attendance, feed the brain, while Prof. Bryan says feed both brain and stomach. Both are apparently necessary.

If Odd Fellowship is ever to take a part in bringing about the time when peace and fellowship shall reign on earth it will be when the members attend the meetings. Even in Raleigh how very soon it would be when we would own a splendid building of our own if only the members of the various lodges would do their part.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Ruth Lodge has long demonstrated the value of a woman's auxiliary to the Order of the Odd Fellows, and their assistance is often sought by the three male lodges, particularly in the case of a social event. But a few weeks ago, as we are informed, the Lodge had a "boom." An open session was held, the brethren were invited, an entertainment was given and the evening's pleasure was enhanced at the close by an elegant supper. Consequently, for several meetings thereafter the Lodge had enough work in the degrees to make them sufficiently up in their respective parts, to justify the forming of a "Degree Team," the first, we believe, in this jurisdiction. The social feature of this branch of the Order is its strong point. Besides, the "Beautiful Work" is very attractive and recommends itself strongly to those who admire ritualistic ceremonies. We understand this to be the strongest Rebekah Degree Lodge in the State.

K. OF P.

Center Lodge has taken a step a long way in advance. A reading room is to be fitted up for the benefit of the membership, which will also be used as a special committee room on occasion. Tables for writing purposes will be put in, and shelving and paper-racks, where will be found Pythian as also general literature. Monthly and weekly periodicals will be a feature of the equipment.

There were three candidates in position Monday night. All were duly "impressed." This term in Center, so far has been prolific of good floor work.

The Tar-Heel Knight, in its new dress, is well received by the brethren. Angel of the helping hand. Roll stones from darkened tombs away. Drive out the night, let in the day. Change hate to love with touch divine. Transform each ancient soulless creed into a living, loving deed.

IN THE VINEYARD OF TRUTH THERE IS WORK FOR ALL.

The harvest of human aspiration is not confined to class or creed. The work of a Fraternal Order is applied Christianity.

There is an element of splendid worth, a glowing heart of life, in the man whose soul is aglow with love for his fellow-man.

Nor marble, nor brass can be so enduring a monument to the memory of a man as his good deeds.

J. R. O. U. A. M.
From the Report of State Council Secretary we learn that the condition of the Order in this State, while not all that is hoped for, still presents very healthy features. There are sixteen lodges in working order, with a total membership in the State of 942. The financial statement shows \$943 in excess of expenditures.

The principal part of the gain made last year was by initiation, which is good proof that all the councils in the State are in good condition and inspired with the will to work under the banner of Virtue, Liberty and Patriotism, for the spread of the distinctive principles of their Order, which are educators and an inspiration to good citizenship.

The Order has an insurance branch attached to which the Councils belong as a body—the dues of 50 cents a month, covering an insurance of \$250, sick benefits of \$4 per week, and a burial fund of \$50.

Three Councils have been organized since meeting of State Council, three weeks ago.

PARAGRAPHS.
"Well, everything is working along smoothly. I believe—nothing of public interest anyhow." Is a sample of the answers we have received this week to our oft repeated query, "Any Lodge news?" Except in one instance, where we asked "Know anything?" "No, and don't want to." We didn't know he had made up his mind that his order wasn't any good, and he intended to go out on non-payment of dues. This he told us afterward.

Master Workman Walter Parrish of the A. O. U. W. is busy getting his people ready to work on three applications at next meeting.

It is noted of one Order in town that when the presiding officer wants a meeting he goes on the street, finds a member and holds him till he finds another, and these two hold each other while he finds another, and then the two first hold him, and so on until a quorum is secured.

We are pleased to note the number of young men joining the Beneficiary orders, seeking life insurance, so-called. The reason is very obvious.

Ingalls and Sullivan.

Now that the New York Journal has secured the services of Hon. John J. Ingalls to report the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, we are enabled to compare it with that other great moral and intellectual engine, the New York World, as a medium for the dissemination of sweetness and light. The World had previously engaged Hon. John L. Sullivan as its literary representative at the ringside, and for some time afterward printed daily columns of congratulation from eminent sports and amateurs on the marvelous exhibition of journalistic enterprise. Goaded to extraordinary efforts by this lowering achievement, the Journal proceeded to run a fine-tooth comb through the crop of native literateurs, with the result of catching Hon. John J. Ingalls, despite his most ingenious and frantic attempts to escape. And now, as we do, the country has an opportunity to compare the two newspapers as discoverers, conquerors, and purveyors of real luxury.

This reminds us that the contest between the Journal and the World for supremacy in the field of sensation has, thus far, contributed entirely to the interest and amusement of the country. We recall the respectful amazement with which the country perused the personal communication addressed by the Prince of Wales to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. We still cling with delight and pride over the "exclusive" Chiaparral. Mr. Sullivan's Journal has not been idle. It has received affectionate private letters from King George of Greece, and has been made the medium of communication from Premier Canovas del Castillo to the American people, to say nothing of a flood of correspondence from titled personages in all parts of the world. The rivalry has been very spirited and the contest very close. Up to date it has looked like a dog fall. And so we come to the latest corner by the Journal, and find ourselves face to face with one of the most perplexing problems of modern journalism.

We confess that the task of deciding between Hon. John J. Ingalls and Hon. John L. Sullivan as historians of the forthcoming prize fight quite appalls us. Of course, under ordinary literary circumstances there would be no occasion for a moment's doubt. Mr. Sullivan's style is vigorous enough, to be sure, but it is somewhat crude. In fact, it belongs rather to the stone age than to the fin de siècle. John is not familiar with the opalescent empyrean. He knows not the iridescent dream. He reminds one of the hairy monsters that overran the Roman Empire under Attila and Alaric. His vocabulary is simple and contracted. But may it not be that this scarred warrior will be able to chant the rude music of the buff and bang, the left hook and the punch, with something like inspiration, after all? Is it not possible that in this particular domain of chronicle he may prove no mean rival of the mellifluous and polished bard who now attunes his lyre to an unfamiliar theme?

Verily, it seems to us that judgment must be withheld. Even in a literary contest between Hon. John J. Ingalls and Hon. John L. Sullivan we hesitate.

The Principle of Autonomy.

Constantinople, March 17.—The reply of the Porte to the note which was presented to the Turkish government by the powers simultaneously with the presentation of the ultimatum of the European governments to Greece, has been officially published. The note admits the principle of autonomy for Crete, but reserves discussion of the forms and details of such an administration with the diplomatic representatives of the powers, these details to be subordinate to the withdrawal of the Greek warships and troops from the island.

Favorable to the Treaty.

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today ordered favorable report on the arbitration treaty to be made to the Senate tomorrow with certain amendments. Chairman Davis was instructed to push the consideration of the convention with all possible speed.

GOT HIMSELF IN JAIL.

Man Indicts a Woman For Larceny and Lands in Jail.

Greensboro Record.

Squire Keith had an amusing case before him the other day. A negro man named John W. Garner, indicted a negro woman named Ellen Powell, for the larceny of twenty-five cents. When the case came up, the woman clearly showed her innocence, when one of her friends, who knew Garner, had him at once indicted under the vagrancy act.

Garner was very indignant and summoned three witnesses, when the hearing went on, but by the mouth of his own witnesses he was convicted, two of them swearing they had known him for five years and had never heard of his working a lick. The third man's acquaintance was equally of as long duration. He said the only time he ever knew him to do a lick of work was one afternoon in Winston, when he sold some "goobers."

This was enough, and Garner was sentenced to work out his fine and cost on the public roads. The wagon from the road force happened to be in town and in less than three hours from the time he first entered Squire Keith's court he was at work on Guilford county's public works, all of which shows it doesn't pay to monkey with a buzz saw.

War! War! Ee.

Vienna, March 17.—It is asserted in official quarters here that Greece will declare war against Turkey.

Room for More!

We have room for a few more good customers at the Popular Grocery, 120 Fayetteville Street. Our goods are first class.

Our Prices are the Lowest

—We have a full line of—

Groceries,

Confectioneries,

Fruits and

Produce.

Chickens and Eggs fresh from the country. Ice and Ice Cream.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters Daily.

Phone No. 155.

W. E. Carter

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,
Artistic Sign
Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

Money to Loan

On Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address, Mechanics and Investors Union, 22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER,

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments, Suits cleaned, 75c; cleaned and dyed \$1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Do You

Want Any

Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCU

Miner's Agents,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BICYCLES.

We are prepared to furnish at the very reasonable prices of

\$35 and \$50

The best Wheels ever bought in the city for that money. We are Headquarters for Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE American Bonding and Trust Co

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDS. MEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, guardians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to **R. B. RANEY,** General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C. Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

—WITH ANOTHER—

LOT OF PIES.

When passing down East Martin street stop at the show window of the

Lyon Racket Store and see the great

bargains they are offering in hats.

Why, you can get a \$2 Dunlap hat

there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice

is made to make room for a Spring

stock. So come and get a slice of the

pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our

5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent coun-

ters, as we have great bargains on

them. All come and see them. It will

pay you if you are in need of anything

on them for the next twenty days. We

sell at the lowest possible price to

make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,

No. 16 East Martin Street,

Raleigh, N. C.

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily,

One cent; Sunday, Five cents.

Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year \$3.00

" six months 1.50

" three months .75

" one month .25

Daily and Sunday, one year 5.00

" six months 2.50

" three months 1.25

" one month .45

Sunday, one year 2.50

" six months 1.25

" three months .65

" one month .20

It was the foremost champion

of Republican principles during

the recent election and will

continue to be the leading paper

of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 21st.

1 3 STATIONS. 4 2

a. m. p. m. a. m. p. m.

7:20 3:40 ..Goldsboro ..11:25 8:00

7:23 3:40 ..Best's ..11:03 7:50

8:16 3:49 ..LaGrange ..

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S WORK

LIST OF CAPTIONS OF ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A Good Showing as to Number of Bills passed in Proportion to Number Introduced.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Tyrrell county to liquidate and settle the now outstanding indebtedness of said county and to levy a special tax to keep bridges in order and pay jurors.

An act to drain low lands of Hogan's creek in Rockingham county.

An act to authorize the county of Madison to issue bonds and levy a special tax.

An act for the relief of Sheriff H. C. Kenney of Forsyth county.

An act to provide for the working of the public roads of Hertford county.

An act to provide for the working of the public roads of Haywood county.

An act fixing the times of holding the superior courts in the Fifth judicial district.

An act to incorporate the Williams-Fitzhugh Lumber company.

An act to promote the oyster industry in the state.

An act to amend Chapter 171, laws of 1893.

An act to extend the charter of the Marine Springs Railroad company.

An act to repeal Chapter 96 public laws of 1895.

An act to regulate fire insurance companies rates in North Carolina.

Resolution in favor of J. L. Nelson, member sub-committee on education.

An act to incorporate the Chatham, Moore and Harnett Bank at Sanford, N. C.

An act providing an alternative method of working the public roads of Sanford township, Moore county.

An act to amend Section 2062 of the code.

Resolution for the relief of G. E. Leonard, mailing clerk of the House.

An act to incorporate the Carolina Southern Railway and Lumber company.

An act to renew and improve the public roads in Surry county.

An act to amend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Rutherford.

An act supplemental to the act repealing Chapter 37 of the public laws of 1893 and Chapter 209 of the public laws of 1891-2 and Chapter 163, private laws of 1893.

An act to amend Chapter 171, laws of 1893.

An act to construct a public road through the state lands in Onslow county.

An act to incorporate the Excelsior Artesian Well and Sewerage company.

An act to amend Chapter 70 and Chapter 169, laws of 1893, with reference to advertisement of sales of live stock impounded in Craven county.

An act to incorporate the Hanover Land and Improvement company.

An act to regulate the keeping of stock in Tyrrell county.

An act to regulate the working of roads in the county of Tyrrell.

An act to incorporate the Asheville Electric company.

An act to establish an electric light plant in Fayetteville, N. C.

An act for the relief of certain citizens of the county of Davidson, allowing them to vote on the question as to whether or not they shall be taken within the corporate limits of Lexington.

An act to incorporate the Highlands Turnpike company.

An act to allow the commissioners of Cumberland county to construct a system of jail sewerage.

An act to re-enact Chapter 193, private laws of 1895.

An act to incorporate Roanoke Institute of the Roanoke Missionary Baptist association of Elizabeth City.

An act to authorize the school committee of Raleigh township to issue bonds.

An act to permit the establishment of public libraries.

An act to aid the North Carolina Institute for the Education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

An act to establish a dispensary for the town of Rutherford.

An act in regard to the cotton weights of Edgecombe county.

An act to aid the construction of the Winston-Salem Southbound railway.

An act to incorporate the Lumber River Railroad company and to amend the charter of the town of Hub in Columbus county.

An act to establish a public ferry across the main Broad river in Cleveland county.

An act to amend and re-enact Chapter 173, laws of 1891, relating to the Marion and Asheville turnpike.

An act to regulate the sale of liquor in Cumberland county and to establish a dispensary.

Resolution for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the purchase of the portrait of Senator Vance.

Resolution in regard to the election of trustees for the Agricultural and Mechanical college for the colored race.

An act in relation to special school tax in Person county.

An act to regulate public printing.

An act to require railroad companies to reduce mileage tickets.

An act to change the name of the Normal and Industrial school to the State Normal and Industrial College and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Atlantic Development company.

An act for the relief of witnesses in the case of Robert L. Douglass.

An act to incorporate the Oxford Orphan asylum.

An act to incorporate Red Springs seminary.

Joint resolution in favor of the employees of the Senate.

An act to provide for the working of the public roads of Wilson county.

An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain localities.

An act to remove the obstructions to fish in Catawba river and to provide fish ways.

An act for the relief of the commissioners of Surry county.

An act to clear the channel of Beane creek in Rockingham county.

An act to regulate the sale of spirituous and malt liquors in Columbia county.

An act to amend Chapter 47 of the private laws of 1887 and Chapter 174 of the public laws of 1895.

An act for the relief of George E. Sprinkle.

An act to provide for the representation of the state of North Carolina and the citizens thereof at the Tennessee Exposition in 1897.

Resolution to pay Alfred Williams & Co. \$29.55 for stationery and other supplies furnished the Senate.

Joint resolution concerning election of directors of the training school for colored teachers.

An act to place the name of James R. Smith of Wayne county upon the pension roll.

An act to regulate the sale of liquors in Marion county.

An act to incorporate Blackwell's Chapel and others in Brunswick county.

An act to repeal Chapter 182, public laws of 1895.

Resolution to pay the laborers.

An act to include in one bill the names of all ex-Confederate soldiers entitled to pensions.

(This bill was not ratified from the fact that president of the Senate inadvertently failed to sign the same.)

An act to provide a garden for the North Carolina Institution of Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Resolution to pay Frank Smathers \$5 extra service special messenger to Senate.

An act supplemental to an act regulating the proceeding and disposition of dead bodies for the promotion of medical science.

An act to correct and amend Chapter 166, private laws of 1895, relating to the charter of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Resolution to appropriate \$600 for repairs and necessary furniture for governor's mansion.

An act to provide for additional county commissioners.

An act for the removal of court house in Gaston county.

An act to incorporate the Duplin and Wayne Railway and Lumber company.

An act to incorporate the Bladen and Columbus Railroad and Lumber company.

Resolution supplemental to a resolution of the present General Assembly relating to the distribution of colonial and state records.

An act to amend Chapter 75, acts of 1895.

An act directing the secretary of state to furnish certain Supreme court reports to Johnson county.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate Mount Moriah Male and Female Academy in Wake county.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Haywood county to pay the claims of J. F. Abell and other school teachers in the county of Haywood.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. G. Lewis of Statesville, N. C.

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the time for commencing work on the Cape Fear and Northern railroad.

A resolution in favor of James I. Moore for \$200.

An act to amend Chapter 156, law of 1895, adding the counties of Nash and Wayne to criminal circuit.

An act to provide for the erection of a school building for the deaf and dumb.

An act to enable the commissioners of Cumberland county to fund their bonded indebtedness.

An act to prevent the damming of the waters of Beaver creek in Jones county.

An act to incorporate the town of Farmer in Randolph county.

An act to authorize the town of Forest City to issue bonds and levy a special tax.

An act to amend Chapter 316, private laws of 1895, concerning turnpike of Henderson county.

An act to amend the game law of Vance county.

An act to validate the marriage of A. G. Bauer and Rachel Blythe.

An act to amend Chapter 270, laws of 1895.

An act to allow the commissioners of Wilkes county to levy a special tax for the years 1897 and 1898.

An act to locate the line between this state and Tennessee.

An act to incorporate the auxiliary board of health of Edgecombe county.

An act to legalize bonds issued by the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., and allow the same to levy a special tax.

An act to incorporate Elizabeth College company for the education of white girls.

An act to repeal Section 1738 and Section 1739 of the code.

An act to enable the city of Charlotte to enforce the collection of taxes.

An act to incorporate the American Trust and Savings Bank.

An act to declare the Leakesville company, to ratify and confirm the organization and all of its acts and contracts and to amend and enlarge its charter.

An act to be entitled an act to provide for additional equipments, repairs, improvement and support of the University of North Carolina.

An act to provide for additional improvements, equipments, repairs and support of the Normal and Industrial school.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend stock law of 1895 to apply to Randolph only.

An act to create Beaver Dam township, Washington county.

An act to incorporate the Mountain Retreat association.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Land and Lumber company.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Mount Airy.

An act for the opening of Mill Creek and Broad Branch in Davie county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Wilkesboro, N. C.

An act to amend Chapter 120, private laws of 1893, and Chapter 53, laws of 1895.

An act to regulate the time of holding the courts of the Tenth judicial district.

An act making appropriation to the state colored Normal school.

An act for the relief of T. F. Long, clerk of the Superior court of Richmond county.

An act in favor John T. Miles of Alleghany county.

An act to incorporate the Yadkin River Power company.

An act to authorize commissioners of Haywood county to levy a special tax to meet the general and special indebtedness.

An act to regulate procuring of dead bodies for the promotion of medical science.

An act to authorize the city of Greensboro, N. C., to issue bonds.

An act to establish two new townships in Surry county.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Haywood county to pay a school claim.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Rocky Mount.

An act to prevent fishing in the waters of Winchester creek and tributaries of Brindles Fork of Richmond creek in Haywood county.

An act to protect mountain or speckled trout fish in Chattahoochee creek and its tributaries in Haywood county.

An act to amend Chapter 196 of the laws of 1895 relating to the improvement of the public roads.

An act supplemental to an act ratified February 23, 1897.

An act to regulate the official bonds for Edgecombe county.

An act to incorporate the Bricklayers Brotherhood of Wilmington, N. C.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Buncombe county to elect a county auditor.

An act to allow the town of Gastonia to vote a donation to Gaston county to erect a court house and jail in Gastonia, Gaston county.

An act to protect land owners in Chatham county.

An act to incorporate Bethel Hill institute for male and female in Person county, N. C.

An act to forbid hunting on lands in Person county, N. C., by non-residents.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Enfield.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Deep River and to authorize said town to issue bonds.

An act to revise and improve the public school system of North Carolina.

An act to amend Chapter 310 of the private laws of North Carolina ratified Feb. 9, 1891.

An act to amend Chapter 64, private laws of North Carolina, ratified on the 28th day of February, 1893.

An act to authorize the board of commissioners of Haywood and Jackson county to levy a special tax to construct a road across Conley Fork, Bald Mountain.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Forest City in Rutherford county.

An act to amend the charter of Southern Pines, N. C.

An act to regulate the collection of taxes in Durham county.

An act for the purchase of Moore's Creek in Johnston county.

An act to repeal Chapter 402, laws of North Carolina, acts of 1893, and to re-enact Chapter 381, acts 1889.

An act for the relief of the clerk of the Superior court of Burke county.

An act to establish an independent school district composed of a part of Mitchell, Burke and McDowell counties.

An act to protect fish in Black River and Six Run.

An act to provide for the working of public roads in Washington county.

An act to amend Chapter 134, laws of 1885, as applied to the counties of Ashe and Watauga.

An act to amend Section 2, Chapter 189, private laws of 1889, incorporating Clyde in Haywood county.

An act in relation to a certain school claim in Haywood county.

An act to amend Chapter 341, laws of 1891.

An act to amend charter of the town of Matheys in Mecklenburg county.

An act to protect mocking birds.

An act to amend the charter of the corporation created by Chapter 89, private laws of 1883.

An act to put that part of Alamance county lying in corporate limits of Gibsonville in Gibsonville school district.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Dunn in Harnett county.

Resolution to pay Starkey Hare \$28.80 expense of visiting state farm in Anson county.

An act to amend Chapter 287, private laws of 1895, relative to the town of Berryville.

An act to amend the charter of the Southern Trust and Guarantee company.

An act to incorporate Pounce Hall Lodge, No. 57, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

An act for the improvement of the public roads in Union county.

An act to protect fish in Bledsoe Creek in Alleghany county.

An act creating a state board of equalization.

An act authorizing Concord to issue bonds if a majority of the qualified voters shall vote in favor of the same.

An act to incorporate the Pickford Sanitarium for the treatment of consumptive negroes.

An act to incorporate the Stone Mountain Railway company.

An act for the benefit of the deaf, dumb and blind.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Concord.

An act to incorporate the town of Oak Ridge in Guilford county.

An act to authorize Rutherford county to levy a special tax.

An act supplemental to an act of the General Assembly entitled an act to incorporate the Levi bank.

An act to be entitled, an act to amend the charter of the town of Guilford in Johnston county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Carthage.

An act to amend Chapter 39, private laws of 1870.

An act for the drainage of Fourth Creek in Iredell and Rowan counties.

An act to charter Gladstone Academy in Stanley county.

An act to incorporate the New Hanover Society for the Prevention of Crime.

An act to amend Chapter 427 of the public laws of 1895 by striking Polk county from the provisions of said act.

An act to authorize the school committee of school district No. 13 in Yancey county to use school funds due said district for the year 1896 to erect a joint church and school house in said district.

An act to incorporate the Swain county high schools in Swain county.

An act to allow the free passage of boats or vessels of any kind in the waters of Currituck sound.

An act to amend Section 698 of the code.

An act to provide cotton weaver for the towns of Wadesville, Marion and Lilesville.

An act to authorize the clerk of the Superior court of Durham county to appoint Mrs. S. G. Brown guardian of the infant children of J. C. Brown without bond.

An act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of the domain of North Carolina.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Pitt county.

An act to clear the channel of Haw river in Rockingham county.

An act to authorize the city of Charlotte to issue bonds for water supply.

An act to authorize the county of Rutherford to work convicts on the public roads.

An act to amend Chapter 24, private laws of 1895, relating to Murfreesboro High school.

An act to repeal Chapter 45 of the private laws of 1874, incorporating the town of Teachy in Duplin county.

An act to incorporate the James Baker Lumber company.

An act to authorize the treasurer of Durham county to pay Miss Ida Christmas for teaching a public school.

An act to incorporate the town of Dudley in Wayne county.

An act to raise revenue.

An act to establish a school district in Ball Mountain in McDowell county.

An act to grant discretionary power to the state treasurer.

An act to require all land owners living on Hycro river to get rafts out of said river.

An act to keep the Catawba river open as a highway for floatage.

An act to allow the commissioners of Jackson county to build a bridge over the Tuckaseegee river in said county.

An act to repeal Chapter 12 of the public laws of 1895.

An act to allow the commissioners of Alexander county to levy a special tax for building court house and jail.

An act to prevent the obstruction of certain streams in Montgomery county.

An act to prevent the careless rafting of logs or timber down the Lumber river in Robeson and Richmond counties.

An act to incorporate the trustees of St. Mary's school.

An act to provide the working the public roads of Greene, Wilson and Wayne counties.

An act to allow the clerk of the Superior court of Bladen county to be absent from his office on Mondays.

An act to incorporate the Scotland Neck training school.

An act to amend the road law of Cabarrus county.

An act to incorporate the Tar River and Carolina Railroad company.

An act for the establishment of graded schools in the city of High Point.

An act to increase revenue and to regulate insurance.

An act to provide dispensary for the town and township of Louisburg, Franklin county.

An act to amend Chapter 278, laws of 1893.

An act to provide for an election in Polk county on the question of local option.

An act in regard to barbed wire fences in Polk county.

An act to incorporate the Carolina Chimney Rock and Tennessee Railroad company.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Mitchell county to levy a special tax for the purpose of building a new jail.

An act to create Roaring Creek township in Mitchell county.

An act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 280, laws of 1889.

An act to allow the county of Sampson to work convicts on the public roads.

An act to protect the health and prohibit stock from running at large in the town of Sparta.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Asheville, N. C.

An act to authorize the tax collector of the city of Asheville to collect arrears of taxes.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Inanda in Buncombe county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Lilesville, Anson county.

An act to amend Chapter 279 of the public laws of 1895.

An act to provide for the location and construction of a grade road, at or near Riverdale, in Craven county, through the state lands to a point at or near Stella, in Carteret county.

Supplemental act to an act ratified March 6 in regard to state banks.

Resolution to pay R. M. Ransom his election expenses.

An act to incorporate and establish two literary societies in Shaw university.

Joint resolution to select trustees for colored Normal training school.

Yellow and Freak Journalism.

From the New Berne Journal.

The action taken by a number of prominent clubs to prohibit the entry of copies of the New York Journal and New York World into their club rooms, on account of what is termed their "yellow journalism," is an indication that the extreme of this kind of journalism has been reached, so far as the better class of readers is concerned.

The New York World's journalism is not confined to the "yellow" class alone, it is also given to "freak" journalistic efforts, of publishing what may be called "specials" which may be special, yet are so erroneous in the character of their statements, that they read absurdly to those persons who are acquainted with the true particulars and facts in the cases published in the World.

A piece of news of this character was published in the World of the 11th of March, concerning the injunction against Gov. Russell and others in the North Carolina railroad lease matter.

In the statement of the case the World, in its Raleigh special, makes a great article.

The first statement is that the lease costs the state of North Carolina \$500,000 a year, because the lease is worth \$500,000 a year to the Southern railway.

It next says, "It is not too much to say that it was the discontent of the people with that lease—made by Gov. Julian Carr—which upset the Democracy in the election which made it possible for Pritchard and Butler to go to the United States Senate."

Who is Gov. Julian Carr anyway? And how did this lease matter have anything to do with the nomination and election of Senators Butler and Pritchard would be a difficult question for anyone to answer in North Carolina, not having even the World's special correspondent.

Again the World, "Opposition to the lease embraces all parties, and no man dares go before the people of North Carolina in any part of the state with an attempt to justify it."

There seems to have been a slight disposition to favor the continuation of the lease among the members of the Assembly this year, which probably escaped the World's correspondent. The history of the struggle to annul the lease and its failure is sufficiently fresh in the minds of every one, with the exception of the World's correspondent.

Again the World, "Gov. Russell, to put it mildly, is enraged. He is amazed that former Secretary Carlisle should on leaving the treasury department take as his first employment a law case from J. Pierpont Morgan, who had profited by the bond sales of the Cleveland administration."

Probably the Governor was enraged, but that he should think for a moment about the Southern railway hiring Mr. Carlisle or that this gentleman committed any crime because he was employed by the Southern or that any one else except the World's correspondent considered it an outrage that Mr. Carlisle should go to work for the Southern, is to be very seriously doubted.

It is such articles as this in the World, which shows to what extent "freak" journalism can go. It is accepted by those who are not acquainted with the inside particulars of the case, and produces wrong impressions when it purports to give the truth.

This entire article does injustice to North Carolina—but what matter it to the World, so it can fill its columns.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND	18,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS	8,708.47
DEPOSITS	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS: J. J. Thomas, Pres. H. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Phillips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jas. W. Scott, R. B. Roney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In	\$225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits	80,000.

Officers: Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors: Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
Thos. H. Briggs, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 551, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & Co.,
Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND
FRESH GOODS RECEIVED
EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.



THEY ARE
THE BEST
AND MADE
AT HOME.

Use no other.

ECLIPSE Ammoniated
Guano.
STERLING High Grade
Acid Phosphate.

Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finishes.
Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State

GOV. RUSSELL—THE JUDGESHIP

"Let him persist during the Fifty

Chicago Postmaster Resigns.

Chicago, March 17.—Washington Herald has resigned his postmastership of the city of Chicago.

Three days ago he wrote and forwarded his resignation to President McKinley.

At one time in the contest, excitement ran high. While some bets were made there was not as much money put on the contest as was anticipated.

into the town and pillaged the houses
of the inhabitants without the slight-
est opposition on the part of the at-
tachments of marines from the war
ships of the powers.

35 vessels trading in the East has ordered all of its ships back to Great Britain and will hereafter put them to the western trade. The reason given by the firm for this action is that the political situation in the East has become so dangerous that cargoes are

Corbett eli
percent hl
kept up th
folts on Ji
herents gr

A VAIN HUNT FOR BEAUTY.

One Woman's Quest for a Peach-Like Complexion.

"If I were only a queen," began the Western woman, as she studied herself in the glass.

"You mean king," observed Mrs. Gotham.

"No, I don't! I'm not a comic opera, even if I sometimes am a great show. I mean queen. Do you know what I would do as soon as I got within sight of the throne?"

"Have it moved to Oshkosh, I suppose," said Mrs. Gotham, with her most metropolitan air.

The Western woman took no notice of this.

"I should create a new court position," she said.

"I file my application right now," remarked Mrs. Gotham.

"I don't think you'd care for it," dubiously. "Anyway, you wouldn't be eligible. Your complexion's too good."

"What in the world would my complexion—It isn't good, anyway, and you know it—have to do with? And even if I had a good complexion—which, of course, I haven't—I should think that would be a recommendation."

The Western woman shook her head.

"Not for this job," she remarked.

"You've heard of the king's taster. Well, what do you say to an experimenter to the queen?"

"A sort of scientist, you mean?"

"Scientist, nothing!" exclaimed the Western woman. "I mean that I should pick out some woman upon whom to try all the experiments that I didn't care to try first on myself."

"And you want one with a bad complexion?"

"Um, not so awfully bad; about like mine, you know, so that the conditions would be almost equal. I don't suppose there would be any great rush for the position. I might have to condemn an experimenter, just as they condemn ground for street railways. But wouldn't it be convenient to have some one that you could rub and prod and exercise and be patted and prodded and rubbed and electrified and every fool thing you heard of? Of course, ninety-nine out of a hundred of the things wouldn't do any good at all, but it would be such an easy way of finding out the truth."

"Now, I was reading today that the proper way in which to secure a beautiful complexion is to eat apples. Apples raw and apples baked; apples dried and apples sauté; anything in the apple line, in short. I don't care for apples myself, but if I had a court experimenter I could put her on an apple diet for a few weeks and find out if it amounted to anything or not."

"That wouldn't be so bad for most people, either. I suppose the trouble would come when at 6 a. m., wash her face in the dew, milk six cows, and drink a pint of warm milk. Or, if I made her ride horseback when she was dead afraid of a horse, or eat charcoal, or wear a wet mask at night, or drink what-you-call-it tea, or have a massage rub her face three times a day."

"What a lot you know about such things," suddenly remarked Mrs. Gotham.

"And for the best of reasons," said the Western woman, quite unabashed. "For the reason that I have tried all these little tricks and about 440 others. If I had had the complexion of an angel, to start with, I would have ruined it long ago. As it is," as she took another look at the glass and sighed.

"Then you don't think much of beautifiers?"

"I think there is one recipe for being beautiful," said the Western woman, solemnly.

"And what is it?"

"Be born beautiful! If people will follow that advice and then let themselves alone, they'll be all right. It's like nothing succeeding so well as success. Nothing beautifies like beauty. Why, you'd think that people made a mistake and thought their faces were carved with six-inch armor plate instead of delicate skin when you see the way they act. I know a woman out in Oshkosh who used to steam her face at night so that the skin would be softer and more susceptible than ever, and then she put on a lotion containing some acid, which ate the outer cuticle right off. In spots, at least, as far as appearances went, it might better have made a clean sweep of it."

"Why, what a fool of a woman!" exclaimed Mrs. Gotham.

"Yes, that's what I thought, too. Especially the next morning, when I looked at myself in the looking-glass to find out why my husband said I reminded him of a spotted hyena."

Mrs. Gotham looked an embarrassed inquiry.

"Oh, yes," said the Western woman in response. "I was the guilty party. That was only one of the ways I tried of discouraging an unsuccessful complexion. Not that I wanted to discourage it. On the contrary, I'm afraid I've yearned far more for a peachy skin than I have for my soul's salvation. The limitations of my complexion were so much more apparent to me than those of my soul. Every time I looked in the glass I was brought face to face with the former, and only once in a while woke up to the latter. If I had tried to be angelic as hard as I have tried to be peachy, I'd have wings now."

"And what good does it all do?" continued the Western woman, despairingly.

"Do you suppose that baked apples or raw apples or any kind of apples are going to give me a dazzling complexion? Apples are all right enough, I suppose, and so are beef-steak and corn-starch pudding, but they won't make a Mme. Recamier out of me, and I know it. Nothing would! It's taken years of my life and uncounted layers of my cuticle to teach me that, but I know it at last. Why, when I was sixteen I used to get up at daybreak in summer and go out and wash my face in dew, because some body told me that was what made the flowers so fine and smooth and delicate."

"Since that time I've washed my face in everything you can think of. I've even tried not washing it at all. Oh, yes, I have. That is the creed of some people, that you mustn't wash your face, at least not in water. You can steam it and then rub it dry. You can wash it in milk or give it a 'dry-wash' in bran, or rub cold cream all over it and then rub it clean—or as clean as you can get it—but water is to be used only sparingly on great occasions; that is all."

"What nonsense!"

"Yes, of course. Still that seems pretty sensible compared with some of the expedients for attaining beauty. One prominent authority on this subject, as the papers say, advocated a vigorous rubbing of cold cream into and then out of the pores of the skin. This sounds simple enough, but in reality it is so complicated that if you didn't get the formula just right nothing could be worse for a complexion. The secret of the process hinged on the fact that the pores of the skin are spiral like a corkscrew. That being the

case, if you rubbed round and round in one direction you would rub things into the pores, while if you made your fingers circle vigorously in the opposite direction, you would rub what was in the pores out. The difficulty came in trying to remember which direction was 'in' and which direction was 'out.' I always got it turned around and at night would rub the way I should have done in the morning, and in the morning, complete the injury by rubbing the way I ought to have done the night before. By the way," said the Western woman, suddenly, "what do you do for your complexion?"

"I don't do anything."

"Oh, nonsense! Every woman has some hobby in that direction. What is yours?"

"Why, nothing—unless it might be, you would call my red flannel a hobby."

"What's that?"

"Only that several times a day I rub my face lightly but briskly with red flannel. It stimulates the skin, rubs off the dry, dead cuticle, and keeps the skin from growing shiny. I learned it from my mother."

"Is that so?" asked the Western woman, reflectively. Then she added: "You sort of run to red flannel, don't you? It was you who told me to tie my head up in red flannel at night as a remedy for insomnia. And do you think that your owe your beautiful complexion to the use of this flannel rag?"

Mrs. Gotham blushed.

"I haven't a beautiful complexion," she declared. "But," as she went on, "I attribute any good qualities which my skin may possess to the use of what you call 'this flannel rag.'"

"Which goes to prove that my recipe about being born beautiful is the only good one, after all," sighed the Western woman, shaking her head.

"I don't see why."

"Well, just because I, too, learned from my mother to use a red flannel rag, and have, so to speak, grown up and grown old under its ministrations. And now," she took another look at the glass. "No, a good complexion isn't like greatness; it can't be achieved. My rule is the only one; be born beautiful. And, in any case, keep clean and let well enough alone."

"Oh, dear, I could get up a book of maxims on the subject which ought to rank with Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, but what would be the use? Women will go on putting their successive faith in dew, decoctions and drubbing (at \$1 an hour) until they are overtaken by that last of all d's, death. And I'm not sure that I don't care for the majority of them will not begin eternally by wondering whether the climate of heaven is too dry and the water of the River of Life too 'har' for their complexions."

Mrs. Gotham looked rather shocked.

"You do have such a healthy and breezy way of putting things," she said.—Sun.

Oh, Daniel, Thou Art Bold.

Greensboro Record.

Some men are born cowards, some men are born braves,

Some men are born freemen, some men are born slaves,

Some men are born black, some men are born white,

Some men are born wrong, some men are born right,

Some men are born weak, some men are born strong,

Some men are born short, some men are born long,

Some men are born great, some men are born small,

McDuff and J. Caesar were not born at all.

Dan, Russell was born, on the new of the moon,

It may have been midnight, it may have been noon,

No difference for that, as the sequel will show,

He kicked and waxed fat, and in stature did grow,

A lover of strife, a disturber of peace, Predestined to "bust," or break up the Lease,

Uncle Sam, through his servant, says Daniel, be still,

And answer this notice of Chancery Bill.

With fraud in the lease, as you boldly say,

Show it by proof, or go without day.

But, Daniel, forgetting the oath he had took,

By laying his (big) hands right flat on the Book,

And swore by Jehovah, I Am, That I Am,

Eternal allegiance to dear Uncle Sam! "In every condition, in sickness and health,

In poverty's vale, or abounding in wealth,"

To support and defend his edicts and laws,

Though Hell should oppose, with death in his jaws,

O, Daniel, O, Daniel, O, be not so bold,

Your cause may be different from Daniel of old,

When he bid defiance to King and laws,

The Lord sent his angel, and locked up the jaws,

Of the lions, and saved him, from their empty maws,

It remains to be seen what his judgeship will say,

To Daniel, who will not, his mandates obey.

Whether he before Daniel will weaken and quail,

Or promptly proceed to twist Daniel's tail.

J. M. WOLFE, Ex-Proxy.

Greensboro, N. C., March 15, '97.

Trade is Beginning to Boom.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Bradstreet's, which is non-partisan, with previous free-trade inclination, says that the certainty of tariff legislation at an early day has done much to stimulate a better feeling in trade. It may be said that in one of the few instances in which the business interests of the country have regarded the assembling of Congress with pleasure, it is a Republican Congress.

Webster's Weekly criticizes the Observer for laying the biggest part of the disgrace of the Legislature's rioting at the door of the minority. There is a kind of legitimate filibustering (followed by moss-back parliamentary rules) but does the Weekly defend Lusk, Sutton and Cook when they refused to recognize Representatives on the floor who had a perfect right to recognition? That was not filibustering. It was unjustifiable blockading—Charlotte Observer.

"I would like to know how it is," said Mrs. Wallingford to her small son, "that when you go to spend the day with Frances Teeter's you behave so well, and yet behave so abominably at home. Why is it that you can't be just as good here?"

"Mama," replied the honest little boy, "when I am at Frances Teeter's I behave so well that I actually suffer."

—Harper's Bazar.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

Book-Binding IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Printers and Binders, RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache.

Get relief quick

by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health,

which is beyond price,

by using the pills

regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

READ

The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 15 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporation and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set out hands and seals, this sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON, F. M. MESSLER, J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:

WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG, Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, hereinafter named, duly certified before me on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 15 of Acts of 1892.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 15 of said Acts of 1892, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

THE ONLY REPUBLICAN DAILY NEWSPAPER IN

NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of \$20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South. It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make THE TRIBUNE a first-class Newspaper, occupying the entire field of Newspaperdom of North and South Carolina and Virginia.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is one of the most complete weeklies in the South, with condensed news of the very best character, short stories and home and farm news. In fact it is to be a 48-column newspaper as full of good things as an egg is of meat, and costs only one dollar per year. Send for sample copies.

Tell your friends about the Daily and Weekly Tribune, so that they may enjoy the good news with you. Send all letters to

THE TRIBUNE, Raleigh, N. C.

DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO

FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION

Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

The Tribune Company

IN ITS

Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

Our prices will be O. K.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bulls Taking Courage on Heavy Dealings in Vanderbilts.

MARKET FOR BONDS FIRM IN TONE

TOBACCO AND SUGAR RALLIED ON SPECULATIVE BUYING.

Slight Fluctuations in Grangers and Gould Stocks—Favorites Closed Firm—General Tone of the Market Feverish.

New York, March 17.—Speculation at the opening of the stock exchange today was weaker, owing to the receipt of quotations from London, and an unfavorable statement of the St. Paul for the second week of the month. Notwithstanding these influences, and the fact that the foreigners had between ten and twelve thousand shares of the internationally listed stocks, the bears here made comparatively little headway. Prices, after a change of 1/4 to 3/4 per cent, quickly rallied with the Vanderbilts again the leaders of the market. The personal buying of these stocks imparted much courage to the bulls, and they pushed prices up all along the line. Around mid-day, there was another setback owing to a sudden break in prices from 7 3/4 to 7 1/2 on heavy sales. At about the same time, the coal stock developed weakness, and Jersey Central and Reading ran off about a point. The gold stocks were also heavy, and the early improvement. Even these declines failed to disconcert the bulls who had the advantage of excellent support to the Vanderbilt group. Omaha was up to 65, an advance of 3 1/2 points from the lowest of the morning. Canada Southern rose 1 1/2; Lake Shore, 1 1/2; Northwest, 1 1/2; Nickel Plate, first preferred, 2, and second preferred, 1 1/2 per cent. Tobacco rallied to 77, and sugar rose from 112 1/2 to 114. The fluctuations in the Grangers and Gould stocks were comparatively slight.

Speculation closed firm for the Vanderbilts, and sugar ran off a point. Jersey Central, Reading, St. Paul, L. and N., and General Electric. Among the specialties, Standard Rope and Twine broke three points to 6 1/2 on liquidation. The decline was accompanied by a drop of 6 points in the six per cent bonds of the company to 67. The income bonds sold at 106 1/2 and 107, the last reported sale. Net changes show advances of 1/4 to 2 per cent. Omaha leading.

Standard rope and twine lost 2 1/2 per cent. Total sales were 192,776 shares, including 30,800 sugar; 19,500 Omaha; 16,000 Missouri Pacific; 13,900 St. Paul, and 11,000 American Tobacco. The bond market was firm in tone. Sales footed up \$1,311,000. Treasury Balances—Coin, \$131,112,767; currency, \$86,876,147.

New York, March 17.—Money on call, quiet, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent; last loan at 1 1/2 and closing 1 1/4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3 1/4 per cent. Bar silver, 62 1/2. Sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in banker's bills at 48 1/2 for sixty days, and 4 1/2 for demand. Posted rates, 4 1/2 to 4 1/2. Commercial bills, 4 1/2 to 4 1/2. Government bonds firm; State bonds, quiet; railroad bonds, firm.

Silver at the board was weak.

STOCKS.	
American Cotton Oil	12
pref'd	56
American Sugar Refinery	112 1/2
pref'd	102 1/2
American Tobacco	76 1/2
pref'd	105 1/2
Atchafalpa	11 1/2
B. & O.	15 1/2
Canadian Pacific	50 1/2
C. & O.	18
Chicago & Alton	105 1/2
C. B. & Q.	77 1/2
Chicago Gas	78 1/2
Delaware & Lackawanna	78 1/2
D. & C. F.	14 1/2
Erie	34
pref'd	35
General Electric	96 1/2
Illinois Central	104 1/2
L. E. & W.	104 1/2
pref'd	104 1/2
Lake Shore	169 1/2
L. & N.	49
L. N. & C.	8 1/2
Manhattan Consolidated	15 1/2
M. & C.	15 1/2
Michigan Central	96
Missouri Pacific	18
Mobile & Ohio	20
Nash & Chat.	67 1/2
N. S. Cordage	10 1/2
pref'd	93 1/2
N. Y. Central	99 1/2
N. Y. & N. E.	37
N. & W. pref'd	37 1/2
Northern Pacific	102 1/2
pref'd	110 1/2
N. W.	155
pref'd	201 1/2
Pacific Mail	24 1/2
Reading	68 1/2
Rock Island	77 1/2
St. Paul	137
pref'd	62 1/2
Silver Certificates	97 1/2
Tenn. Coal & Iron	80
pref'd	94
Texas Pacific	94
Union Pacific	104 1/2
Wabash	15 1/2
pref'd	15 1/2
Western Union	86 1/2
W. & L. E.	1 1/2
pref'd	4

BONDS.	
Alabama, class A	104 1/2
B	104 1/2
C	99
La. B. 4's	97
N. C. 4's	102 1/2
6's	124
Tenn. new set, 3's	70
Va. 6's, def	6
Va. T. R. S.	6
Va. F. D.	62 1/2
U. S. 4's reg.	111
2's	113 1/2
coup	105 1/2

So. Railway 5's	90
con	9
pref'd	28 1/2
S. C. 4's	105
U. S. new 4's, Dec	123 1/2
coup	123 1/2

New York, March 17.—The re-appearance of an export demand is noted as an encouraging feature in the dry-goods market for brown cotton goods. The tone of the market for cotton goods is without alteration in any direction. The tone of the woolen goods market is generally firm.

New Orleans, March 17.—Cotton futures, quiet; sales, 117,000. March, 6.89; April, 6.88; May, 6.92; June, 6.92; July, 6.94; August, 6.84; September, 6.61; October, 6.52; November, 6.56; December, 6.60.

Liverpool, March 17.—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Demand, fair; prices, easy. American middling, 4d; sales, 12,000; American, 11,400; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 9,000; American, 5,800.

Futures open quiet; demand moderate. March and April, April and May, 3.59; May and June, 3.59@3.58; June and July, July and August, 3.59, August and September, 3.57; September and October, 3.51; October and November, 3.46; November and December, 3.45; December and January, 3.45.

Futures, quiet at the decline. Tenders, 1,400 bales net dockets, and 200 bales old dockets.

New York, March 17.—Cotton futures closed steady; sales, 53,900 bales. March, 7.01; April, 7.04; May, 7.07; June, 7.12; July, 7.16; August, 7.17; September, 6.90; October, 6.79; November, 6.81; December, 6.84; January, 6.89; February, 6.93.

New York, March 17.—Cotton, steady, middling, 7 1/4; net receipts, 336; gross, 3,414. G. R. 1,685; continent, 1,605; forwarded, 32; sales, 3,032; spinners, 493; stock, 250,846.

Total, to-day: Net receipts, 7,451; exports to Great Britain, 7,224; continent, 5,143; stock, 789,360.

Total so far this week: Net receipts, 44,729; exports Great Britain, 18,603; France, 6,992; continent, 30,589. Total since September 1st: Net receipts, 6,098,508; exports to Great Britain, 2,649,555; France, 593,344; continent, 1,632,922.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, March 18.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	
March	73 1/2
May	74 1/2
July	75 1/2
September	76 1/2

CORN—	
March	23 1/2
May	24 1/2
July	25 1/2
September	27

OATS—	
March	16 1/2
May	17 1/2
July	18 1/2

PORK—	
May	\$8 95
July	\$8 72 1/2

LARD—	
May	4 32 1/2
July	4 32 1/2

RIBS—	
May	4 82 1/2
July	4 74 1/2

Flour—Firm, dull.

No. 2 spring wheat, 72 3/4@74 1/2; No. 2 red, 83 1/2@85 1/2; No. 2 corn, 23 1/2@24 1/2; No. 2 oats, 15 1/2; mess pork, 8 65@8 70; lard, 4 15@4 17 1/2; short rib, 4 70@4 75; shoulders, 4 75@4 80; corn clear sides, 4 75@4 80; whiskey, 1.17.

New York, March 17.—Flour—Quiet, steady; unchanged. Southern flour, quiet; unchanged. Wheat—Quiet, closed steady, 3 1/2@3 1/2 over yesterday, with trading fair. March, 80 1/2; May, 80 1/2; July, 78 1/2. Corn—Dull, scarce, higher; No. 2, 29 1/2; elevator, 30; adroit. Steamer mixed, 28 1/2.

Options were dull and firm at 1/4@3/4 cent advance. March, 29 1/2; May, 30 1/2; July, 31 1/2.

Oats—Spots, dull, firmer; option, dull, firmer. May, 21 1/2; July, 22. Spot: No. 2, 22; No. 2 white, 24; mixed western, 21 1/2.

Hay—Firm, fair demand, unchanged.

Wool—Firm, unchanged.

Beef—Quiet, firm, unchanged.

Pork—Firm, 19.00.

Tierced Beef—Unchanged, steady.

Cut Meats—Fairly active, firm, unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, easier; western steam, 4 37 1/2; city, 4 15. May, 4 55; refined, quiet; continent, 4 70. Southern American, 4 65; compound, 4 65.

Sugar—Dull, easy; mess, 8.50@8.59.

Butter—Choice, firm; fair demand; State dairy, 9@18; do creamery, 13@18; western creamery, 13@19; Elgin, 19.

Eggs—Fairly active; State and Pennsylvania, 11; western fresh, 10 1/2; southern, dull.

Petroleum—Steady, unchanged.

Rosin—Steady, unchanged.

Turpentine—Quiet.

Sheriff Pritchard Resigns.

Bakersville Courier.
Geo. K. Pritchard, Sheriff of Mitchell county, has tendered his resignation to the county commissioners and it has been accepted. A special meeting of the county commissioners was held yesterday, and ex-Sheriff Robert Bradshaw was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Sheriff Bradshaw needs no introduction to the people of Mitchell county. They know him well. He is a man of integrity, firmness, good business qualifications and dauntless courage in the execution of his official duties. He is a loyal Republican, a good citizen, and thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office, having served as sheriff of the county for two years.

Ex-Sheriff Pritchard has borne the distinction of being the best sheriff in the State. Business-like in his methods, true to his constituents, firm and unwavering in his principles, regardless of party, he has gained the respect and confidence of the good people of the county and become the terror of the evil doer.

Ex-Sheriff Pritchard said this morning that his future plans were not materialized. He may accept a position in Washington.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

The Tribune has done great service to the people of the State and to the Republican party, by the stand it took and so ably maintained on the famous "case question," forced upon the Legislature by the Governor and the Populist. If the disposition of the matter is a disappointment to the anti-league forces, they cannot "shake their gory locks" at the other side and say, "thou didst it." The friends of the Seaboard Air Line in the Legislature showed their kindness to those blasts we read of, which kill and devour their own progeny sooner than yield them to an enemy. If political capital was their intention, they are going to have short picking.

The new school law is a decided advance movement and should receive the hearty support of every patriotic citizen of the State, and it will. This one act of the Legislature entitles that body to the gratitude of every friend of humanity. Now let the people cooperate with Superintendent Mcbane and use the facilities placed in their reach by the new law and "get a move on" in the matter of education. If they will do so the reproach which has so long attached to them as to illiteracy, will soon dissolve into a bright era of progress along every desirable line. And, by the way, I want to stop right here and enter a protest in the name of the good people of North Carolina against the slanderous misrepresentations written by certain so-called "home missionaries," and published in Northern papers. Their pious lies tell their Northern readers of "heathenism," barbarism and degradation they have encountered in the great State of North Carolina. They locate no place and sign no name to their miserable slanders. This last is a wise precaution in the part for the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people. Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics will justify the assertion that there are more church communicants in North Carolina in proportion to population than any other State in the Union, and yet these ecclesiastical wolves as to the moral and social status of an honest, Christian people, Statistics

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Fair to-night and probably most of Thursday, followed by increasing cloudiness, with rain by Thursday night. Much warmer.

Forecast for North Carolina: Partly cloudy weather, with local showers to-night and Thursday. Warmer.

Weather conditions: The barometer has continued to rise on the middle Atlantic coast, where the weather is now fair and cool. The coldest section of the country is now New England, with 18 degrees at Boston.

The low barometer in the northwest is still central over the Dakotas and is causing cloudy and rainy weather in the Mississippi valley and westward, with a general rise in temperature over that section.

The following heavy rains were reported: Oklahoma, 1.46 inches; Abilene, 1.14; Palestine, 1.06.

C. F. Von HERRMANN, Section Director.

PERSONALS.

Sergeant-at-Arms House is again among us.

Rev. A. B. Hunter has returned to the city.

Mr. Geo. B. Curtis, of Enfield, is in the city.

Mr. John D. Biggs, of Williamston, is in town.

Mr. J. M. Sikes returned to Oxford yesterday.

Representative Bower, of Surry, left yesterday.

Hon. William W. Clark, of New Bern, is in the city.

Mr. E. C. Duncan is here on his way to Washington.

Gov. and Mrs. Russell have returned from Wilmington.

Miss Bettie Edwards returned from Wake Forest yesterday.

Dr. G. A. Renn went to Durham yesterday on professional business.

Senator Charles Uley is in the city. He will return to Wake Forest today.

Robert Hancock and Seymour Hancock, of New Bern, are stopping at the Park.

Messrs. W. H. Chadburn and William Gilchrist, of Wilmington, are stopping at the Park.

Messrs. Julian Price, S. J. Dudley, T. E. Cheek and I. C. Day, of Durham, are in Raleigh.

Senator McCarthy spent last night in the city. He leaves this morning for Washington.

Mrs. Brinson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John E. Ray, went to Wake Forest yesterday.

Mrs. Tupper, the wife of the first president of Shaw University, and her sister, Mrs. Leonard, are in the city.

Mr. Z. L. Walser, of Lexington, spent a few hours in the city yesterday. He is a brother of the popular Attorney General.

Mr. J. W. Hardin was called to Durham yesterday by the announcement of the death of his uncle, Mr. George Hardin, of that city.

Mrs. Robertson, of New York, who has been visiting Mrs. V. C. Royster, on Hillsboro street, left for Norfolk yesterday. She will return to New York city in a few days.

Representative L. L. Wrenn, of Chatham, spent yesterday in the city looking after the interests of some of his constituents. He returned to Siler City this morning.

A. W. Huffman, Salem, O.; Spencer James, Louisville; W. S. Nash, Dayton, O.; G. Williams, Lynchburg, Va.; R. H. Hann, Troy, N. Y.; H. O. Miller, Cincinnati, O.; W. W. Martin, Atlanta, and J. Cumming, Rome, Ga., are at the Park.

Mrs. John H. Whitehead left yesterday for Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Whitehead is now located in that city with the firm of Randolph & Clowes. It is with much regret that Raleigh loses Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, but their friends extend their best wishes to them in their new home.

Local News.

License was yesterday issued to B. N. Frettel to wed Clara Stevenson.

Sheriff Nichols, of McDowell county, brought three convicts to the State prison yesterday.

Justice of the Peace J. C. Marcom yesterday united Charlie Dunston and Lena Bullock in marriage.

Ex-Judge R. T. Bennett will deliver the address here on Memorial day, May 10th, on the "Private Soldier in the Confederate Army."

Governor Russell yesterday issued a commission to John W. Campbell, of Morganton, as special agent for the State. This position is commonly known as State detective. Mr. A. P. Perry formerly held this place.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Mcbane and family left yesterday afternoon for Greensboro, whither they were called on account of the very serious illness of Mr. Mcbane's mother. She resides in the country not far from Greensboro.

The remarkable talking baby of Louise Perkinson, about which an article appeared in THE TRIBUNE some time since, died Tuesday and was buried yesterday. In the death of this child Raleigh has lost its greatest prodigy.

Some complaint is heard in regard to the delivery window at the post office. The window is now kept open from 8 in the morning to 6 in the afternoon, and these hours are very inconvenient to mechanics and many others who work from 6 or 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. It would be better to open an hour earlier or close an hour later.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement in our columns of the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore City, represented by Mr. R. B. Raney, of this city, as general agent for this State. It is becoming more and more the custom to do away with personal bondsmen and accept the bonds of surety companies by all persons occupying positions of trust, and the business of this company has increased to a wonderful extent during the past year. Their rates are surprisingly low, and we heartily commend the company to all who may be desirous of giving bonds for any purpose.

ONE OF THE CATS KILLED.

Prof. Brimley, the Naturalist, Will Stuff and Pose Them—A Big Rat Catch.

One of the wildcats recently brought to the experiment station at the Agricultural Department, has been killed, and the skin is being prepared for stuffing.

The naturalist, Prof. Herbert Brimley, is feeding the other cat all he will eat, with a view to fattening the animal all he can. He had intended to keep them both much longer than he has, but the one which he has killed persistently lost flesh and he killed it lest the creature should shrink entirely away.

The cat which he still has on hand has a powerful appetite. Yesterday she ate thirty large rats. They were by the way, caught in the store of Deuer & Wilder, on Martin street, all in the same trap. It was the fullest rat trap ever seen in Raleigh.

Prof. Brimley has been studying the habits and bearing of the wildcats since they have been in the station, and says that he expects to "mount the skins" in a most natural and attractive manner. Both cats are very large and will be quite valuable acquisitions for the State museum. As heretofore stated, the animals were caught by the use of steel traps, in Craven county, and were bought by the experiment station officers.

It will doubtless be several days before the remaining cat will be killed.

"KARNIVAL OF KOMMERCE"

TO BE GIVEN BY KING'S DAUGHTERS ON MONDAY NIGHT.

About Seventy-five Lovely Ladies to Represent as Many Raleigh Business Firms—Daily Rehearsals.

An event toward which many of the ladies of Raleigh, and their friends as well, are looking with great interest, is what they see fit to call the "Karnival of Commerce," which is to occur at Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night.

The event is to be under the auspices of the Mission Circle of the King's Daughters, and the proceeds are to be used in the establishment of "The Waif's Home," which the members of this circle are striving to erect in this city.

In this "Karnival" all the leading business firms of the city will be represented by Raleigh's most lovely young ladies, all costumed in a manner most appropriate for the business in which the firm represented is engaged.

The firms represented pay each a fee of \$3 and also provide the costume for the young lady who is to represent them. An admission fee is also charged those who attend the "Karnival."

There was a rehearsal at the hall yesterday afternoon, and there is every indication that the event will be one of marked success. Not less than seventy-five of Raleigh's prettiest girls, for whom the City of Oaks is so justly famous, will participate, and no pains are being spared in the creation of the varied costumes.

There will be frequent practices during the remainder of this week, and on Monday night it is due both the young ladies and the noble cause in the interest of which they are working so faithfully, that every seat in Metropolitan Hall should be taken. Let not the patronage accorded them be in the least stinted.

The first rehearsal was attended by 46 enthusiastic young ladies—13 more were needed. The next rehearsal will be held at the Metropolitan Hall, at 3 o'clock this evening.

There are now 59 firms on the list, and if the enthusiasm of the young ladies is a criterion, the Karnival will be a hummer.

Besides the mercantile representations, there will be charming vocal sections, gorgeous tableaux, fancy marches and drills—two hours of exquisite enjoyment.

The ladies will deliver the tickets today.

Take them to King's Saturday, and have them reserved without extra charge. Regular prices, 24, 35 and 50 cents.

The Karnival will be given Monday night. Just once, that's all. Two glorious hours, no stage-waits. Waif's Saving Circle benefit.

Complaint of S. A. L.

The Seaboard Air Line filed a complaint with the Railroad Commissioners against the Southern States Passenger Association, contending that the Association was discriminating against the S. A. L., and not allowing them through connections to New Orleans and points in Florida. The North Carolina Railroad Commission referred the complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and they have notified the S. A. L. that a hearing will be given them on April 6 at Savannah, Georgia.

A Coming Event.

Remember April 15 is the date for Polk Miller's recital, an evening of story and song at the Academy of Music.

Admission 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats. This price will crowd the house, as Raleigh people have heard Polk Miller twice. He is a great favorite here. He appears under the auspices of the Tabernacle Baptist Sunday School Primary Department. Accord them your patronage.

Jones, the Milliner.

Miss Bertha Dunnoek, Mr. W. E. Jones' popular milliner, has just returned from New York and Baltimore, where she has been for some time studying styles and making selections in new things. She is now hard at work, with two assistants, getting ready for their big opening, which will occur on the 24th and 25th. Mr. Jones has a larger and better stock, he says, than ever before, and he is to be congratulated on securing Miss Dunnoek again this season, for he says that she was the most tasty trimmer last season Raleigh had. Mr. Jones has doubled his room, and anticipates the best season he ever had. We wish his success.

A prominent eastern Republican predicted yesterday that Chief Justice Faircloth would get the judgeship of the Federal Court for the eastern district, and the Governor would then appoint Mr. V. S. Lusk to the vacancy on the State Supreme Court bench.

FELL AMONG THIEVES

F. M. McDuffie Decoyed and Robbed by His Guides

IN RALEIGH YESTERDAY MORNING

WOOD-YARD OF JONES & POWELL THE SCENE OF THE CRIME.

Three White Men Pretended to Lead McDuffie to the Union Depot, But Robbed Him of \$20 and a Gold Watch.

It is not often that Raleigh has a genuine highway robbery within her borders, but such a thing actually occurred yesterday morning about two o'clock not far from the Union depot.

Mr. F. M. McDuffie, of Moore county, was robbed of \$20 and a gold watch. The deed was committed by three white men, said to have been of rather a genteel appearance.

Under the pretense of leading Mr. McDuffie into the depot they decoyed him into Messrs. Jones & Powell's wood yard, where the dastardly robbery was perpetrated.

In telling the story of his experience to a Tribune representative Mr. McDuffie said that he arrived in Raleigh Tuesday and expected to leave for his home at two o'clock yesterday morning.

In going toward the depot to board his train he in some way lost his bearings and was at a loss to know in what direction to go in order to arrive at the entrance to the Union depot. He passed three white men of a respectable appearance, whom he asked to direct him. They assured Mr. McDuffie that they were en route to the depot also and invited him to join them.

One of his new found guides took a position on either side of Mr. McDuffie and the third one moved forward just in advance of the trio. The company kept up an animated conversation and the men on either side of the lost traveler took the arm of their new found friend in need with quite a friendly cordiality. As they advanced and came to a secluded locality Mr. McDuffie felt a hand being slipped into his pocket. Of course he vigorously protested, telling his companions, and now apparent captors, that he had taken them for friends and that he did not propose that they should take advantage of him in any such a way.

By this time they had arrived at Jones & Powell's wood yard and the three men closed in around their victim and quickly rifled all his pockets and relieved him of a gold watch and \$20 in money, all that he had. They then deserted their victim and he was left to find his way to the depot as best he could. When he was found by a Tribune representative he was penniless and ticketless; but an offer by the newspaper man to provide him with a ticket was rejected with the assurance that he was only about fifty miles from home and would easily walk that distance without accepting offers of assistance. He said he would start upon his journey during the day and it would require only about twenty-four hours to make the trip.

AN INTERESTING SERVICE

At the Presbyterian Church Last Night—Peace Girls Participated.

At the Presbyterian church last night there was quite an interesting Praise Service in the interest of foreign missions.

Prominent members of the church took part in the exercises as speakers, and the various ladies of Peace Institute contributed much to the success of the evening's entertainment by the rendition of a number of especially well-rendered musical selections.

The programme for the service was auspiciously introduced with an admirable rendition of Beethoven's famous anthem, "The Heavens Proclaim Him."

The pastor offered an appropriate invocation. Then followed an appropriate congregational hymn.

Professor Dinwiddie, of Peace Institute, led in a fervent missionary prayer. Mr. Seymour Whiting discussed quite interestingly the vision of Paul, deducing therefrom many appropriate lessons.

Professor Hill, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, made a highly-interesting talk. His theme was "The Relation of Missions to the Church Life."

Quite a creditable offering for foreign missions was taken.

While the collection was in progress, Miss Gertrude Bush especially charmed the audience by her rendition of an appropriate offertory.

Miss Bush possesses great vocal talent, and her singing gave abundant evidence of much cultivation.

Funeral Service.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Frances Lenox Johnson was held at Christ Church yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr.; Rev. I. McK. Pittenger, of the church of the Good Shepherd; Rev. Dr. Bennett Smedes and the Rev. Mr. Weston officiated at the service. A large number of friends and acquaintances of the family assembled at the church to pay their last sad tribute of respect to the memory of this good and noble woman. The pall bearers were William Boylan, C. B. Root, T. D. Hogg, S. A. Ashe, C. M. Busbee, John W. Hinsdale, Fabius J. Haywood, Charles McKimmon, R. H. Lewis, S. F. Mordecai, B. F. Lacy, B. G. Cowper, William Grimes, J. L. Skinner and W. W. Vass. The brothers of St. Andrew followed the pall bearers. The beautiful and impressive ceremony at the family burying ground at Oakwood Cemetery.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER WANTED for a few days to overhaul and fix up a set of books for a stock company. State experience, reference and pay expected. Address W., care of Tribune.

WANTED—A two-third. Apply to Tribune Office.

Yarborough Arrivals.

J. H. McIver, Tillery, N. C.; R. W. Gardner, New York; R. J. Lewis, North Carolina; S. M. Paine, Chicago; M. R. Fritzsche, Louisville; J. H. Mallard, Wilmington; Jas. C. Marshall, Wadesboro, N. C.; S. L. Patterson, city; V. B. Steutavant, Portsmouth; S. R. Carrington, Durham; J. M. Wooding, Virginia; W. B. Lane, Washington City; M. H. Wiglow, Cummock; F. Meyer, Baltimore; W. T. McCarty, W. W. Clark, New Bern; W. W. Gray, Chicago; W. S. Chadwick, Beaufort; Jno. A. Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; P. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.; T. C. Day, Durham; Dempsey Wood, W. L. Kennedy, North Carolina; W. A. Deans, Greenleaf; T. E. Cheek, S. J. Dudley, Julian Price, Durham.

Justice of the Peace Marcom had Willis Dunn before him yesterday for cruelty to animals. Willis has a hog and he has almost starved it to death. The poor animal elicited the sympathy of some good women living near and they reported the case. If this man has starved the hog into the condition these witnesses described, it certainly proves that this man at least has fallen below the level of a brute. Willis was sent to the court for trial.

AS MR. HANCOCK SEES IT

ANYTHING WHICH DEPRIVES THE DEMOCRATS OF PIE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

He Anticipates No Trouble in the Effectiveness of Asylum, Revenue or Town Charter Acts.

Hon. Robt. Hancock, of Craven county, and his son, Mr. Seymour W. Hancock, arrived in the city yesterday, and will spend several days here looking after private business.

Mr. Hancock is the author of the acts of the last Legislature repealing the charter of the insane asylums and providing for their government, which are now claimed, by some Democrats, to be unconstitutional and contradictory in their provisions.

When asked by a Tribune reporter what he thought of the charges being made by the deposed directors, officials and their attorneys, Mr. Hancock said that in the eyes of Democratic office holders and their lawyers everything that tended to deprive them of their "pie" was "unconstitutional." He had not expected any other course on the part of the Democrats.

Mr. Hancock's opinion is that the act was perfectly legal and that the courts will sustain the State authorities and the Democrats must step down and out.

Mr. Hancock was also asked for his opinion in regard to the claimed defects in the revenue act. He said that while it might be a fact that the Senate had not observed the constitutional equation in the amendments which they had added, still he thought it would be no trouble to have the Supreme Court construe the defects in the act and render it operative without much trouble.

He said that Democratic lawyers in New Bern would make an effort to prevent the operation of his charter amendments for that city. They are claiming that that act is unconstitutional. This, he said, was in line with his first proposition, that everything which tends to cut off their "pie" is unconstitutional.

However, said Mr. Hancock, they will find that there are just courts in North Carolina and must take their medicine like little men. Mr. Hancock and his son are both stopping at the Park.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save \$10 to \$15.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

FRANK HERMANN,

ARTISTIC TAILOR,

No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

Cutting. Making Suits to Order. Suits from \$20 to \$40.

W. T. TAYLOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

401 Fayetteville Street.

Suits from \$18 to \$60.

Pants from \$4 to \$12.

All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,

RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 10 West Martin Street.

Suits from \$20 to \$40, Pants from \$4 to \$12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,

(Not Von Herrmann's Weathers)

But the Weathers that

KEEPS STALL

In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.

Yes, Look out

for Weathers

When you want meat.

JONES' MILLINERY OPENING!

March 24th and 25th.

Everybody invited—plenty of room, big stock, beautiful styles, everything cheap, best high-grade, splendid line of lovely pattern hats, also baby caps.

EVERYTHING BRIGHT AND NEW!

All the new Ribbons, Ornaments and other Novelties. Three trimmers hard at work. Hats trimmed to order while you wait.

24th and 25th. Don't Forget.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL, Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly lighted and ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates \$2 and \$2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's.

... AT THE ...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER, All qualities, both Folded or in Box.

WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.

PENS, From the finest point to broadest stub.

PENCILS, All Grades and prices.

INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.

Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY,

W. G. SEPAK, Manager.

HENRY T. HICKS,

SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS,

PRESCRIPTION

DRUGGIST

Garden and Flower Seeds, and Other

Seasonable Goods.

The Yarboro House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.